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of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville  
Hotel, 204 Fourth avenue.ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt  
House and Willard's Hotel.It should be borne in mind that the President  
assured the Cuban commissioners that he favors tariff concessions to Cuba.President McKinley has a record for tactful  
speeches, and from present indications  
he will sustain it during his present tour."South and North are united in honoring  
Grant's memory." Is a headline in the  
Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. The South is put  
first—who will say that it has not the greater  
reason to honor Grant?Conditions have changed considerably  
since the time when President Washington  
made his first tour from the national capital  
to New England and back in his private  
conveyance and with a colored slave driver.The purchase of a full line of steamships  
by the Morgan syndicate may be regarded  
as notice that the syndicate proposes to  
seek the iron trade of the world under the  
best conditions—that is, no profits will go  
to ocean carriers.The New York World is troubled because  
the President's train has so many luxuries.  
It is the result of "the madness of prosperity."  
The probability is that there is  
nearly as much luxury as can be found in  
the several residences of the proprietor of the  
World.The Christian powers who are operating  
in China might do well to inquire whether  
there is not a Chinese proverb corresponding  
to "they laugh best who laugh last."  
The Chinese government seems to be  
actuated by that idea in a vague sort of  
way.Really, there does seem to be some popular  
discontent in Russia. Yesterday's dis-  
patches announced the discovery of ex-  
tensive nihilist plots in one locality and  
six hundred arrests. With such things oc-  
curring every few days, it can hardly be  
claimed that the people are wholly con-  
tained.The keynote of Senator Beveridge's ad-  
dress at Des Moines was the necessity of  
future reciprocity arrangements with for-  
eign nations in the interest of American  
trade. In a large sense protection is right,  
but it should be based on the principle of  
reciprocity, or, in common phrase, the prin-  
ciple of give and take.Since 1896 the native population of Haw-  
aï has fallen from 31,019 to 25,563, and  
the part Hawaiians from 8,435 to 7,575. During  
the same period the whites increased from  
22,745 to 35,353, the Chinese from 19,532 to  
22,745, and the Japanese from 22,220 to 31,  
122. From these figures it may be seen why  
the annexation of Hawaii was feared a few  
years ago.The opening speeches of President McKin-  
ley's tour fully sustain his reputation  
for tact and eloquence, using the latter  
term in the sense of impressing hearers  
without oratorical display. Mr. McKinley's  
kindness of heart does not detract any-  
thing from the strength of his convictions,  
and he has a tactful way of putting things  
that is very pleasing to the people.One of the British critics on the recent  
absorption of British transportation inter-  
ests by American capitalists says: "I do  
not believe that the great concentration of  
wealth in the United States can be for the  
country's good." The philanthropic tone  
of this comment is almost amusing. It is  
no recalled that British economists have  
ever objected to the accumulation of wealth  
in Great Britain.The most encouraging feature of the Philip-  
pine situation is the evidence that the  
natives are learning to understand the true  
principles of American government. They  
are evidently discovering that it means  
something very different from any gov-  
ernment they have ever had, and better  
than any they could establish for them-  
selves. For a foreign and Oriental people  
they are absorbing American ideas very  
rapidly.Here is the Memphis Appeal bearing  
Mr. Bryan and declaring that "the deal of  
destiny" shows that Mr. Bryan's news-  
paper is sure to follow Debs's Social Demo-  
crat, the Silver Watchman, John Swin-  
ton's paper, "and a score of other papers  
that were edited by much abler men than  
Mr. Bryan," and that "four years hence  
the Commager will be a pathetic remi-  
niscence." And yet the Appeal sounds ju-  
stly for Mr. Bryan in both campaigns.As an evidence of President McKinley's  
kindness of heart and tact, Southern pa-  
pers are noting that a few days before he  
started on his present tour he issued an or-  
der restoring to the Lee family the Wash-  
ington relics which were taken from Ar-  
lington, the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee,  
after the breaking out of the civil war, and  
kept for many years in the custody of theUnited States. They were really family  
relics, consisting of china, personal orna-  
ments, etc., and were not proper subjects  
of military conquest. In ordering their  
restoration to the representatives of the  
Lee family President McKinley wrote: "It  
affords me great satisfaction to give direc-  
tion for the restoration to the present head  
of a historic family of these cherished  
heirlooms of the 'Father of his Country.'"  
It was a just act graciously done.

## PRESIDENTIAL TOURS AND EXECUTIVE POWERS.

President McKinley's tour, which has be-  
gun under such auspicious circumstances,  
will be the longest ever made by a Presi-  
dent of the United States. Such tours  
have always been approved by the people,  
because they give the President a chance  
to become acquainted with different sec-  
tions of the country and also afford the  
people an opportunity to see their chief  
magistrate and show their loyalty to the  
government. Washington first set the ex-  
ample, and it has been followed by many  
Presidents since. There were some reasons  
for a presidential tour in Washington's  
case which have never existed since. The  
Constitution had just been adopted and  
the government was an untried experiment.  
In some sections of the country there  
was still considerable opposition to both.  
It was largely to allay this opposition  
that Washington, in the first year of  
his administration, determined to make  
a tour through New England. That was  
before the days of railroads, and he traveled  
in his private carriage. Starting from  
New York, which was then the capital, he  
visited Boston, Portsmouth, New Haven  
and some other towns of less importance,  
and was welcomed everywhere with great  
enthusiasm. The trip contributed natu-  
rally towards developing a national  
sentiment which was much needed at that  
time. The next year he made a similar  
overland journey through the Southern  
States. Nearly all of the later Presidents  
made journeys of greater or less extent.  
A curious incident in this connection was  
the impertinent action of a Democratic  
House of Representatives towards Presi-  
dent Grant. During his term of office he  
was in the habit of running up to Long  
Branch quite often, though, of course,  
never to the neglect of public business. On  
the 31 of April, 1876, the House passed a  
resolution requesting the President to in-  
form the House "whether any executive  
offices, acts or duties, and if any what,  
have within a specified period, been per-  
formed at a distance from the seat of gov-  
ernment established by law, and for how  
long a period at any one time, and in  
what part of the United States." The im-  
plication was that President Grant had  
transacted public business outside of the  
national capital in violation of some as-  
sumed law, while in fact there is no law  
on the subject. President Grant replied to  
the resolution in a special message of  
May 4, 1876, in which he completely demol-  
ished the position of the House and showed  
that it had no constitutional right to make  
any such demand upon the executive. He  
also showed by unanswerable argument  
that the President had a perfect right to  
perform executive acts and duties outside  
of the national capital if he wished to  
do so, anywhere within the limits of the  
United States. "No act of Congress," he  
said, "can limit, suspend or define the  
existence of any act of Congress which  
assumes thus to limit or restrict the ex-  
ercise of the functions of the executive.  
Were there such acts, I should neverthe-  
less recognize the superior authority of  
the Constitution, and should exercise the  
powers required thereof of the President."  
He therefore declined to inform Congress  
whether he had performed any executive  
acts outside of the city of Washington or  
not. For the information of Congress, how-  
ever, he accompanied his message with a  
memorandum showing absence of various  
Presidents of the United States from the  
national capital during their respective ad-  
ministrations, and also public and execu-  
tive acts performed during the time of such  
absence. This memorandum must have  
been a surprise to Congress. It showed  
that during the several terms of office  
Washington was absent from the national  
capital 181 days; President John Adams,  
35 days; President Jefferson, 796 days;  
President Madison, 637 days; President  
Monroe, 708 days; President John Quincy  
Adams, 222 days; President Jackson, 52  
days; President Van Buren, 131 days;  
President Tyler, 163 days; President Polk,  
37 days; President Taylor, 31 days; Presi-  
dent Fillmore, 60 days; President Pierce,  
57 days; President Buchanan, 57 days. It  
also appeared from the records that every  
one of the Presidents named performed  
many important executive acts during ab-  
sences from the capital. Congress had  
nothing more to say, and since then no  
question has ever been raised as to the  
right and propriety of the President to  
exercise the powers of his office in any  
part of the United States.During the present trip President McKin-  
ley will be in close touch and constant  
communication by telegraph with the ex-  
ecutive departments at Washington, and  
as his secretary and several members of  
the Cabinet are with him he will doubt-  
less perform quite a number of executive  
acts in the way of signing letters, com-  
missions, exequaturs to foreign consuls,  
executive orders, etc.

## MORE AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The announcement of the purchase by an  
American syndicate of the Leyland line of  
British steamers has evidently caused a  
sensation in shipping and commercial cir-  
cles of Great Britain. From a commercial  
point of view it is probably the most im-  
portant of all the events of recent occurrence  
tending to show the remarkable progress  
and aggressiveness of American enterprise.  
First there came a succession of American  
triumphs in the capture of British mar-  
kets and even of British government con-  
tracts, then the formation of the steel syn-  
dicate on a scale that made foreigners won-  
der what the Americans would do next, and  
now the purchase outright of a line of British  
steamers which is characterized as "one  
of Great Britain's greatest shipping inter-  
ests, far exceeding the Peninsular and Ori-  
ental Steam Navigation Company in ton-  
nage and importance." It is difficult at  
this time and distance to measure the ex-  
act scope of the transaction, but the com-  
ments of prominent British shippers and  
shipbuilders show that they regard it as  
of great importance. The dispatch announc-  
ing it says the result of the consolidation  
of the Leyland line with the Atlantic  
Transport line, already owned by the Mor-  
gan syndicate, will be a steamship com-  
pany with the largest tonnage of any com-pany in the world. The Leyland property,  
including steamships, docks and terminals,  
was recently appraised at \$75,000,000. It em-  
braces about sixty-five steamships engaged  
in the North Atlantic and the West Indian  
trade, with Liverpool, London and Antwerp  
as their foreign ports, and New York, Bos-  
ton, Portland and New Orleans as their  
American. The significance of the deal is  
in the fact that it is made by the Morgan  
interests, which also control the great steel  
and coal combination recently formed, and  
is doubtless intended to cover the ocean  
transportation of that gigantic trust. The  
result will doubtless be to give a new im-  
petus to the development of American for-  
eign trade, which is already astonishing  
the world.With a prospect of having two notable  
monuments or statues added to the art at-  
tractions of the city, those of Benjamin  
Harrison and Andrew Jackson, the ques-  
tion of sites becomes interesting. Monu-  
ment place is already fully occupied, and  
the most available sites will be found in  
the vicinity of the new government build-  
ing. The choice of these should be re-  
served for the status of Harrison, one of  
the greatest men the State has produced  
and the only President it has furnished as  
yet. A suitable place for this statue will  
be on the north side of the government  
building in the space between the build-  
ing and New York street and fronting  
north. It is said the Lawton committee  
has selected the south side of University  
Park, north of New York street and front-  
ing towards the government building.  
These would be good sites for both statues,  
as the width of New York street and the  
other spaces would make considerably  
more than a hundred feet between them.  
In order to avoid any misunderstanding or  
cross purposes it might be well for the  
two committees to come to an early agree-  
ment on the subject.It is easy to believe the assertion of ex-  
Senator David B. Hill that he is not at  
present seeking the Democratic nomination  
for President in 1904. His statement, how-  
ever, is somewhat guarded, as if he had a  
slight string attached to it. He says, "I  
am neither seeking the nomination nor ex-  
pecting it," but he does not say that he  
would not accept it. He evidently thinks  
an open-door policy is best in dealing with  
a party that is on the wrong side of all  
present issues and the prospect of be-  
ing on the right side of any future ones.Recently a club disbanded in Boston  
which was named for the chief cynic in  
that region forty years ago. About half  
a dozen cynics were left, but it came to a  
point where they could not abide each  
other, and the club was dissolved. One of  
them said, "Damn the present and believe in  
the past."Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the gun of  
that name, has literally fulfilled the prop-  
hecy relative to turning the engines of  
destruction into agricultural implements  
by inventing a horseless plow. It is an  
automatic plow-fire it up and start it and  
the plow does the rest.

## FROM HITHER AND YON.

Art and Art.  
Chicago Record-Herald.  
"Miss Simperton is a very artistic, isn't she?"  
"Well, she's the kind of an artistic person  
that would embody a Madonna and child on  
a sofa pillow."Better Than No Bread.  
Harper's Bazar.  
Cook (severely)—Yes, ma'am, I'm going. And  
I can't give you a recommendation with  
the ladies of my profession. Though I will  
say that Mr. Sharpe is a gentleman even to none.  
Mrs. Sharpe (meekly)—Thanks, Bridget. Per-  
haps that will do.Fair Exchange.  
Detroit Journal.  
I throw physics to the dogs.  
"Four dogs," say you.  
But say.In place of the physics I eat dog biscuits!  
True, it is called health food, but more names  
signify nothing.Friendship's Tribute.  
Chicago Tribune.  
The man who whose funeral they were assem-  
bled hadn't drawn a sober breath during the  
last fifteen years of his life, and had been  
known for being always in trouble with his neighbors.  
"Well," said one of his old acquaintances, turn-  
ing aside every after the service was over, "he  
was a man of mighty regal habits."It Caught the Women.  
Chicago Post.  
Of course, it happened in the West, where  
women have full rights of citizenship.  
"How is it," the political manager was asked,  
"that you failed to get the woman vote?"  
"We were caught napping," he answered,  
frankly. "We thought everything was all right,  
but the opposition got out an engraved ballot,  
while ours was only printed."Mrs. McKinley and the Children.  
Washington Special.  
A little scene which takes place nearly  
every day in the wide portico of the White  
House is not without its touch of pathos.  
At a regular hour in the forenoon the Presi-  
dent's carriage comes around the corner, and  
McKinley out for her daily drive. There  
always sightseers going in and out of the  
historic building, but at this hour the num-  
ber is apt to be increased by the presence  
of people who know of the daily drive and  
so linger for a glimpse of the first lady of  
the land. But for many weeks there have  
been no children among the spectators.  
It is already well known that Mrs. McKin-  
ley, in going to her carriage, has a special  
carriage for the children, and one of the  
ushers to bring the little ones to the car-  
riage. The children are usually taken to the  
toddler's room, where they are placed under  
the mother's or nurse's with a flower for a  
memento. Many mothers now bring their  
little ones to the White House, and the  
reception at the front door of the Executive  
Mansion.Time Not Ripe for It.  
Washington Letter.  
The project of founding a national the-  
ater finds scant favor in Congress. If Mr.  
Carnegie should endow such an enterprise  
and ask the government to provide a small  
recurrent subsidy, the project might be re-  
sponsibly discussed at the next session;  
but as it is, it is not ripe for discussion.  
It is impossible to get any serious considera-  
tion of it. A bill was introduced by Senator  
Forbes, years ago, looking to this end,  
but it never came out of the Senate. Con-  
gress was soundly, last winter, by some  
enthusiasts who thought the time had  
come for the establishment of a national  
theater, which should foster art and en-  
tertainment, and which should be a source  
of revenue to the government. The project  
was revived by the merchant marines.It Should Be Indefinite.  
Buffalo Courier.  
"I feel like I need a rest," says Carrie  
Nation, "and I think a life will do me  
good. As soon as I have served time I  
will renew saloon-smashing. This time I  
will smash cigar stores. I would not  
smash now because it would endanger my  
bondsmen. You may look for trouble when  
I am free of the penitentiary. I will smash  
me." If this female blatherer feels that  
she needs "a rest," how must the public  
feel? On that point, however, she ex-  
presses, though to a limited degree, pub-  
lic sentiment which is decided that a long  
jail life for her would do everybody good.

## CUDAHY REMAINS FIRM

SAYS HE WILL NOT COMPROMISE  
WITH HIS SON'S KIDNAPERS.Letter Received by the Omaha Packer  
Offering to Return \$21,000 of  
the Ransom Money.OMAHA, Neb., April 30.—Edward W.  
Cudahy, the packer, who received a letter  
from an agent of the kidnapers of his son,  
making him a proposition to return \$21,000  
of the money paid for his son's return,  
demanding in turn a withdrawal of the  
\$25,000 reward and a cessation of the search  
that is being prosecuted together with an  
abandonment of the determination to pro-  
secute the criminals. The letter bore the  
postmark of Elgin, Ill., and Mr. Cudahy  
is convinced of its authenticity. He went  
to Chicago ten days ago because of it, be-  
ing summoned there by his brother, but he  
refused to consider it for a minute, and  
declares his unchanged resolve to  
prosecute to the end the search for the  
men who abducted his boy."I received a letter about ten days ago,"  
said Mr. Cudahy, "that was dated April  
15, at Elgin, and bore the Elgin postmark.  
I cannot show it to you, because I sent it  
to Mr. Pinkerton, nor can I give you its  
contents verbatim, as I did not make a  
copy of it. It was very brief and recited  
that the chief kidnaper had communicated  
with me, and that he was willing to re-  
turn my son, if I would pay him \$21,000.  
It set forth that the case by large de-  
tails was getting uncomfortably close,  
and asked if I would withdraw the offer of  
reward now outstanding and let up on the  
effort to find the criminals and have \$25,000  
of the \$25,000 ransom returned to me. It  
seems the writer got somewhat in a hurry,  
for as soon as he mailed the letter he  
must have come to Chicago, where he  
called on my brother Michael the same  
day, which was two weeks ago today. He  
said that he was willing to return my son  
if I would pay him \$21,000. He said that  
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